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## No. 3.—Cost of Glass Manufactures :—

In Labour . . . . .	£450,000
Materials . . . . .	200,000
Coals, &c. . . . .	250,000
Rent of Premises, Interest of } Capital, and Profit . . }	238,832
Total . . . . .	<u>1,138,832</u>

## No. 4.—Value of Materials used in the Composition of Glass :—

In Flint Glass . . . . .	£82,000
Bottle ,, . . . . .	59,000
Crown, German Sheet, & Broad, } being Window Glass . . }	42,000
Plate Glass . . . . .	17,000
Total . . . . .	<u>200,000</u>

No. 5.—The Value created . . . . .	£1,138,832
Add Duty paid, after deducting drawback } on exportation . . . . . }	610,120
Total Amount paid to the Manu- facturers for home use, and for } what was exported. . . . }	1,748,952
Add for Retailers' profit, 10 per cent. . .	174,895
Estimated Sum paid by Consumers	<u>1,923,847</u>

No. 6.—In France there were employed, in 1836, } in the Glass Manufacture . . . . }	10,497 persons.
The Value created was. . . . .	47,474,301 francs.
Equal, in round numbers, to . . . . .	1,900,000 <i>l.</i> sterling.
In the United Kingdom, in 1837, there were } employed in all branches of Glass Manu- facture. . . . . }	8,740 persons.
The Value created was. . . . .	1,138,832 <i>l.</i> sterling.

*Moral Statistics of a Section of the City of Norwich.* Communicated  
by W. FELKIN, Esq., F.S.S.

THE district contains 330 families, 1275 inhabitants, and 7 houses of ill-fame. 14 families were without the Scriptures; 220 adults could not read; 27 adults professed Christianity openly; 30 professed to be Infidels; 465 children were under 12 years of age; 204 attend Sunday schools; and there were 606 persons above 5 years of age, exclusive of the aged and sick, who never attend any place of worship.

These people are employed generally in weaving; and by working 12 hours a day, they may earn 10*s.* a week each. As the whole of the children old enough to work are employed, the families may average, during 9 months in the year, 20*s.* a week; during 3 months in each year, however, the looms are standing still from one cause or another, which produces much distress. They drink beer to a great extent, and are not very provident; nevertheless, they help one another very

freely, and if any are afflicted, a little purse is often made up by women collecting for the case. There are benefit clubs established amongst these weavers generally. Infidelity and republicanism have made considerable inroads amongst them; and there is a shop in the district where the writings of Paine, Carlile, Voltaire, and Volney, as well as many periodical publications of a deleterious kind, are sold, and which are very extensively read. The depression of the trade of this city, during the last two years, has reduced the more careful and sober work-people to a condition of considerable suffering; and it has been painful to witness them parting with one piece of good furniture after another, to enable them to buy bread. Their feelings have been soured, and their principles undermined, in many instances, by these heart-rending circumstances.

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*Moral Statistics of a District near Gray's Inn, London, in 1836.*  
Communicated by W. FELKIN, Esq., F.S.S.

THE locality is about 90 yards square; and the dwellings form courts and lanes, having intersecting narrow passages. It contains 200 houses, inhabited by 521 families, of whom 49 are those of respectable shop-keepers; these were not visited, therefore 472 families, containing 1700 persons, are here described. Several families (in one instance 11) live in one house. Generally each family occupies only one room, and that sometimes a cellar or kitchen under-ground. Little or no social feeling is exhibited amongst the neighbours; they seldom speak except to quarrel; cruelty, revenge, and oppression, are frequently practised upon each other. Sicknes, sorrow, and death occur, and often no one heeds the sufferer; the widow and the fatherless may weep as in the solitude of a desert. These people live to themselves; and, until recent exertions of the police, the neighbourhood abounded with thieves, who still visit their old haunts. The nearest places of worship are a church and a dissenting chapel, both of which are some hundred yards off, and which present the only accommodation for religious instruction for 10,000 souls. In the following schedule, the courts, &c. are numbered. The following observations refer to these numbers:—

No. 1.—This is the best part of the district.

No. 2.—Inhabitants desire instruction.

No. 3.—Distress is here confined to widows, aged, infirm, and gin-drinkers.

No. 4.—Chiefly journeymen shoe-makers. But little distress.

No. 5.—House of ill-fame here, in which mother and daughter live upon prostitutes. The mother entices servant-girls to leave their places, offers her house as an asylum, and detains them under various pretexts, until they have spent their money and lost their virtue.

No. 6.—This is a wretched place; the houses of ill-fame are of a shocking character. Early and excessive dram-drinking, and Sabbath-breaking, are practised to an awful extent. A widow keeps one improper house, and her daughter another, with several inmates.

No. 7.—Is a small court, in which there is one house of ill-fame.